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## TERMS.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1860.

## Acts of 1859-60.

The General Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature, edited by the Attorney General, can be had at this office, in pamphlet form, for \$1 per copy. We send it to order by mail at this price, free of postage.

## To the Democratic Voters of the 1st Appellate Judicial District.

In virtue of the following resolution, passed by the Democratic Convention, held at Frankfort on the 8th of January, viz:

"Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the State Central Committee to attend to the organization of the party throughout the State; and to recommend to the District Committees, and to the party, such steps for that end as to them may seem expedient."

It is recommended by the Democratic State Central Committee, that the Democrats of the first Court of Appeals Judicial District hold a convention at the town of Irvine, in Estill county, on the fifth of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next election.

J. DUDLEY, Chairman.  
A. J. JAMES,  
J. H. GARRARD,  
J. P. METCALFE,  
GRANT GREEN,  
D. M. BOWEN,  
P. U. MAJOR,  
J. W. TATE.

June 2, 1860.

We publish in this issue, as news items, the proceedings of Democratic county meetings lately held in Henry, Spencer, and Campbell. In each of these Douglas is strongly recommended for the nomination at Baltimore. It is probable that Douglas stock has been on the rise in this State since the adjournment of the Charleston Convention, and yet he is far, very far, from being the favorite of the Kentucky Democracy. We apprehend that a number of them would not vote for him if nominated. The true position, however, for the party is to stand pledged to vote for the nominee of the National Convention.

At the request of a friend in Henry we publish a letter from New Castle, in reference to the late meeting at that place, and with it the remarks of Col. James G. Leach, the present Representative of Henry, made at the meeting.

THE LOUISVILLE POLICE CASE.—We understand from legal gentlemen who heard the argument of E. S. Worthington, Esq., in this case in the Court of Appeals on Wednesday last, that he even surpassed himself in the ability and constitutional learning which he displayed. The lawyers of all parties who heard his argument, pronounce it one characterized by great ability, deep constitutional learning, and most excellent taste. His speech made a strong impression on all who heard it, and many who had previously read Judge Muir's opinion, and believed it correct, changed sides in the questions involved. The city of Louisville may well be proud of this eminent barrister.

Some of our contemporaries are highly extolling the United States Hotel. The only objection we have to the house is, that they always fare a man too well and make him feel uncomfortable. Nevertheless, whenever we go to Louisville we stop there.

The commencement exercises of the Kentucky Military Institute will take place on Wednesday next, the 13th inst. They promise to be unusually interesting.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.—We invite attention to the card of Mr. Swain, merchant tailor, Masonic Temple, Fourth street, Louisville. This gentleman has on hand a stock of the most beautiful French, English, and American cloths, cassimeres and vestings, designed especially for the spring styles. The cutting and designing departments of this celebrated establishment is under well known and artistic cutters, and a guarantee to give entire satisfaction is awarded to each gentleman who patronizes the establishment. The public are invited to call and examine his stock of goods for coats, pants, and vests, before making their selections. Fit, fashion, fabric, and price warranted to give entire satisfaction.

TO LAWYERS.—Our facilities for job printing are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the shortest notice. Lawyers' briefs, legal cards, blanks, &c., printed in the neatest styles and at prices as low as they can be done anywhere.

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or at either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. au23 tf

Under the provisions of the New Military law, passed by the last Legislature, on Saturday the 26th of May, a new military company was organized in this place, assuming the name of the old company—Logan Guards. An election was held for officers, which resulted as follows: Geo. R. Bibb, Captain; Thomas J. Jeffries, 1st Lieutenant; John W. Caldwell, 2d Lieutenant; and John Creighton, 3d Lieutenant.

Forty-two members have enrolled their names and the prospect is that the number will be increased in a short time.—Russell Herald.

(For the Yeoman.)

## The Henry County Meeting.

NEWCASTLE, KY., June 7th, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: To-day's Louisville Democrat contains the proceedings of "a large and enthusiastic" meeting of the Democracy of Henry, said to have been held at this place last Monday. For the purpose of showing you the character of the meeting, and the immense numbers attending it, as also the entire want of notice, excepting, perhaps, to the few who planned it, I send you the substance of the remarks of J. G. Leach, who happened to be at the court-house while the meeting was in session. The proceedings were opposed also by Capt. J. P. Smith and C. M. Mathews, Esq., both of whom made speeches earnestly protesting against any attempt to commit the Democracy of Henry county by such maneuvering.

The vote was taken on the resolutions, and the Chairman announced twenty-two in the affirmative and thirteen in the negative, thus showing that the "large and enthusiastic" meeting contained thirty-five of the 1850 Democratic voters of the county. This is the whole story about the "people moving" which has afforded the Democrat so much sensation material. That the intention to hold the meeting was known to a few I do not doubt, because the resolutions were prepared long before the meeting, and probably before the day of the meeting.

Yours, truly, SPECTATOR.

Mr. LEACH, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not my purpose to engage in a discussion of the merits or demerits of any of the candidates for the nomination of the Democratic party for President of the United States. That is a matter to be considered at Baltimore on the 8th inst. I must not say that I can remember the object nor the propriety of this meeting. Heretofore, when the Democracy have contemplated a mass meeting, or a convention to take into consideration any subject affecting the interests of the party or of the country, it has always been customary to give notice of the time and place, and the object of the meeting. But in this instance the intention to hold a meeting here to-day seems only to have been known to the initiated few who have planned and organized it. Coming into the court-house yard a few moments since, I heard some one speaking in the court-house, and curiosity prompted me to come in and see what was being done here. I found Mr. Bashaw making a speech in favor of some resolutions which seemed to be pending before the meeting. The character of the resolutions could only be inferred from that part of his speech which I have heard. If his remarks are to be regarded as a fair exponent of the tenor and purport of the resolutions, I must regard them as intended to express a preference for Mr. Douglass for President, and this is to go forth as the expression of the Democracy of Henry county.

Now, sir, I am at a loss to know what expression will amount to, should the resolutions be adopted? Henry county has at least 1,050 Democratic voters, not one twentieth of whom are here now. It cannot be that the absentees will be bound by the action of this meeting, because they have had no notice of the meeting. The passage of the resolutions will not in any way affect the course to be pursued at Baltimore by the delegates from this Congressional District. The Convention that appointed these delegates clearly defined the political status of the party in Kentucky. That Convention was held at the Capitol after timely notice of its object and place of meeting had been given through the entire State. Common sense tells us that any meeting held at this place, and at this time, and for this purpose, is a mere farce, and that the resolutions passed at it are of no value. The Convention that appointed these delegates clearly defined the political status of the party in Kentucky. That Convention was held at the Capitol after timely notice of its object and place of meeting had been given through the entire State. Common sense tells us that any meeting held at this place, and at this time, and for this purpose, is a mere farce, and that the resolutions passed at it are of no value.

It is of but little consequence to any of us, Mr. Chairman, who may be nominated at Baltimore, provided the nominee is placed upon a sound platform of principles. It is true that we have our preferences amongst the aspirants; but the great object to be accomplished is to secure what we deem our rights. I have nothing to say for or against any candidate, but I am not willing to endorse errors. We are asked to take the Cincinnati platform and ignore issues subsequently made.

It is good enough, as far as it goes; but it does not meet all the issues nor cover the whole ground of controversy. The State Convention reaffirmed it, but did not stop there. The report of the committee on resolutions did not satisfy the Convention. Mr. Rice, of Pike, offered the following amendments as additional resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Kentucky believe that the Government of the United States hold the public domain in trust for the benefit of all the citizens of the respective States, and that Congress possesses the power, and in the faithful discharge of its trust is bound to exercise the power, when it shall be necessary, to protect the citizens or inhabitants of any Territory in the use and enjoyment of every species of property; but that neither the Congress of the United States, nor any legislative agency of Congress can, by legislative enactment, or by unfriendly legislation, deprive the owner of his property, or restrict or restrain him in the use of the same.

Resolved, That we believe and trust that the Constitution of the United States, the laws now in force, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, will adequately and effectively protect the inhabitants of the existing Territories, in the enjoyment of their property; and until the contingency shall arise, when it shall be manifest that the protection thus afforded is inadequate, we deem it the part of wise, patriotic, and conservative States, to refrain from demanding of the Federal Congress legislation for the protection of any particular or special property.

The vote of the Convention on the adoption of the amendment stood, yeas 529½, nays 206½. Capt. Graves, of Marion, then offered, as a substitute for the resolutions as amended, a series of resolutions, in substance reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, without attempting to meet the other issues. He made an able and earnest speech in behalf of his substitute. The Convention, however, rejected it by a vote of 75 yeas to 632 nays. The resolutions, as reported by the committee amended by the Convention, were then adopted, with only two or three dissenting voices. Such, sir, is the position of the Kentucky Democracy, and her delegates to the National Convention are bound to maintain it. Whenever they fail to do so they will misrepresent their constituents, and their acts will not be binding upon us.

Allow me to say a few words about what the gentleman is pleased to call squatter sovereignty. That Congress has not the power to legislate slavery into nor out of a Territory is not denied by any one here; and whether it has the power or not, the Democratic party in all sections of the Union agree that no such power shall be exercised. They all agree that it is a question belonging to the people of each Territory to be settled for themselves. But the time when they may settle the question is in dispute. The advocates of squatter sovereignty claim the power for the Territorial Legislature.

The Kentucky Democracy deny that a Territorial Legislature can prohibit slavery in the Territories. The time when they may determine the question is when the Territory ceases to exist as such, and becomes a sovereign State. The latter position is not in conflict with the Cincinnati platform, but is entirely consistent with it. In maintaining it, we do not depart from our former political faith, but simply meet a new issue which has forced itself upon us during the last three or four years. We are sustained in this view of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is a question which has been agitated throughout the country. I allude to the question as to whether Congress has power to protect citizens of the United States in their right to hold and enjoy property in the Territories. It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the State Convention, that this question was not

overlooked. There is a vast difference between the power to destroy property by legislation and the power to simply protect the owner in the use and enjoyment of property. Kentucky does not believe that any necessity for such protection exists, but she does not doubt the power of Congress to exercise it should the necessity occur. She believes she has the right to protection; and that right she will never concede, though she may never have occasion to call the power shall be exercised.

We may be overpowered by numbers, but let us not on that account yield our rights without asserting them. Some of us are accused of keeping up a factious opposition to Judge Douglas. Sir, the accusation is unjust. I say here, as I have said always elsewhere, that I will vote for Mr. Douglas as cheerfully as for any man in America if placed upon a platform of correct principles. I have received a letter from Mr. DeHaven informing me that he does not expect to go to Baltimore, and offering to attend as the alternate delegate. Should I go, I will vote as did the delegation at Charleston—to represent the sentiment and preferences of the party from whom I received my appointment—I shall vote for Mr. Guthrie, and shall continue to vote for him as long as his name is before the Convention. I shall be governed by the State Convention, which was gotten up fairly, with due notice, and with the participation of all of the party, and not by this meeting of a small fragment (in numbers) of the Democracy of this county, convened without any previous notice whatever.

I expect to acquiesce in the action of the National Convention, whether I approve fully of it that is done or not. If two thirds of the Democracy of the Union agree upon a candidate who may not be my first choice, or the choice of the State I will in part represent, I will feel it to be my duty to acquiesce. But the two third rule ought to be adhered to. It was adopted in 1844 and has been kept up ever since. It was adopted at the suggestion of the friends of Gen. Cass. It is a good rule, and I trust it will never be abandoned by our National Convention.

Perhaps some of my Opposition friends who are present may think I claim too much when I say that our country's prosperity and political safety depend upon the success of the Democratic party, or rather of the principles which constitute the basis of their party organization. Yet I believe it to be true. If I am wrong it is not because I desire to be so. And I will further say that the observance of the two third rule by our National Convention is essential to the success of the party. It is one of the surest safeguards that can be thrown around the party. Under the operation of that rule the party never can become sectional, but must necessarily preserve its national character.

Mr. Chairman, before I conclude I must notice some of the unkind as well as unjust truths which my friend Bashaw has seen fit to make at some distinguished members of the Democratic party, and particularly to notice the remarks directed to the Vice President of the United States. This meeting has been planned for the purpose of disgracing some of our own statesmen with a view of elevating some one else. But, as I said in the beginning, I cannot be provoked into a discussion on that subject. True, I have my preferences, but I would not do injustice to others—Mr. Bashaw cannot believe that Vice President Breckinridge is a secessionist, or that he is running for Congress. I trust he will excuse me for suggesting that when he heard Mr. Breckinridge he was canvassing with Gov. Letcher, and Mr. Bashaw was perhaps too strongly prejudiced against Maj. B. and his cause to appreciate his abilities or even to do him justice. He was never felt in a very good humor towards Breckinridge since he beat his old friend. He will doubtless excuse me for saying that his estimate of that gentleman is very different from that which is placed upon him by the intelligent voters of the Ashland District—not only of that district, but of the State of Kentucky and of the Union. But to quote the gentleman's remarks (which seem to be disordered) let me inform him that Maj. Breckinridge is not a candidate for the nomination at Baltimore. Possibly, however, his assault on Maj. B. is intended as an indirect complaint against the Legislature for having elected him to the United States Senate last winter. If such is his object why not avow it frankly? I am here ready to account for my own vote in that matter. I voted for Breckinridge in caucus. He was chosen by a very large majority on the first ballot in caucus, and afterwards received the unanimous vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature. In voting for him I not only voted my own preference for Senator in Congress, but likewise the preference of a very large majority of my own constituents.

In conclusion, allow me to say that if the object of this meeting is simply to endeavor to divide the party into factions the sooner it is dissolved the better. I still can see no good that can possibly result from any such meeting, or from the passage of resolutions of any character whatever.

## Lexington Races.

THIRD DAY, June 6.—SECOND RACE.—Sweepstake, for 3 year olds that never won a race.—Mile heats, \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit. The Association to add \$50.

John Robbin's ch. c. by Glencoe, dam Bertrand..... 3 4 1 1  
E. Terrell's ch. c. by Glencoe, dam sister to Little Flea, by Lexington. 6 1 5 2  
W. S. Buford's b. f. by Grey Eagle, dam by Glencoe, grand dam Melo 1 3 6 3  
Jas. W. Ward's b. c. by Russell's ideal, dam Mary Ellen, by Marabou. 4 2 2 0  
Harper & Gratz b. f. Virg. by Vandal, dam by imp. Yorkshire. 2 5 3 0  
Eagle & Wingate's b. c. Jack the Barber, by Vandal, dam Nebraska, by imp. Sovereign. 5 6 4 0  
V. M. Flournoy's bl. f. Jimmy Johnson, by Sweet Owen, dam Lux, by Wagner. 7 1 5 0  
Z. Ward's ch. c. Jimmy McAdams, by Herr's Boston, dam by Eclipse, out of Queen Mary. 7 1 5 0  
Dr. L. Herr's ch. c. Pink Eve, by Herr's Boston, dam by imp. Envoy. 1 5 0 0  
Time: 1:50½—1:49½—1:50—1:52.

FOURTH DAY, June 7.—PURSE \$300, for all ages, mile heats—three best in five.  
John M. Clay enters br. c. Austerlitz, 4 y. o., by Yorkshire, dam Topaz, by Glencoe..... 1 1 1  
A. A. Richards enters b. m. Glycera, 5 y. o., by Sovereign, dam sister to Prov. 2 2 2  
R. A. Alexander enters b. f. Flora, 4 y. o., by Lexington, dam Picayune, by h. 4  
John Wiley enters John Campbell's b. h. 4 y. o., by Glencoe, dam sister to Jack Gamble..... 4 4 4  
Jas. W. Ford enters br. h. Black Jake, 4 y. o., by Cracker, dam by John Richards. 5 5 5  
Webb Ross enters H. B. Foley's br. h. Meringo, 5 y. o., by Sovereign, dam by Boston. 1 5 0 0  
Time: 1:50—1:49½—1:50—1:52.

A PRACTICAL SPIRITUALIST.—A dry old doctor connected with the railroad interests, a man who listens always and speaks little, and was never known to argue a hobby with any body, has lately been all mouth and ear to a very communicative Spiritualist of the ultra school. He listened to and allowed all sorts of things to be said to him with so much placidity of assent, that the Spiritualist at last believed him to be one of the faithful. A few days since, the Spiritualist said to his pupil, "The spirit of B— appeared to me last night, and ordered me to borrow five dollars of you," for a certain purpose which was named. "Yes, I know it," replied the one, "and isn't it strange that the same spirit called on me an hour afterwards, and told me not to let you have the money, as it had made a mistake in giving you the order?" The pretended Spiritualist hasn't been to see the old doctor since.

Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray hair to its original color, brings new hair upon bald heads, removes all dandruff and itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averill and J. M. Mills. joul7wt-wly

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

**MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.**  
Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success of this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Glands, Sprain, Pile Eruptions, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, Ridge field, Conn." S. LETCHER, Esq., Hyde Park, Va., writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, the case was sprain, but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for \$150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the world.  
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. may17 wt-wlm

## Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdies, Barege, Pine-Apple, Barege-Anglais, Chene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifty notions, in Grenadine, Barege-Anglais, Pine-Apple, and Organdie. Special care has been used in the selection of Fine Mantles of all grades, Parasols, E. broderies, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS are now on hand at very low prices, east side of Fourth and Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. mar24 wt-wtf

## Lisoluti n.

The firm of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE was, on the 23d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent of T. S. & J. R. PAGE retaining the Dry Goods at Queensware Establishment, with the notes and a count of said firm. Their business will be settled by said T. S. & J. R. PAGE—W. A. GAINES retaining the Hardware and Groceries. Both establishments will be carried on at the same stands, where we will be pleased to serve our old patrons, and as many new ones as can make it to their interest to patronize us.  
T. S. & J. R. PAGE  
feb6 d&wtf. W. A. GAINES.

## School Notice.

Having been frequently solicited to take small boys into my school, I have consented to take six or eight boys for the next session, which will commence this Monday in February, proximo. I have also room yet for several girls. School room at Mrs. Montgomery's, on High street, (next door to the Governor's,) where persons desirous of entering pupils will find me.  
jan21dtf J. B. THARP.

## GILLISPIE &amp; HEFFNER, MERCHANT TAILORS.

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.  
Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS ARE LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.  
jan23tf

## Metcalfe's "Kentucky Reports," Vol. 1.

Just ready and for sale by KEENON & CRUTCHER, booksellers, Frankfort, Ky. Price \$5.  
Persons at a distance, inclosing the price, will have the work forwarded to them by mail, postage paid.  
au23 wt-wtf

## REMOVAL. R. RUNYAN

Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rates for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before, Runyan is all right.  
dec7 d&wtf

## Something New. BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD! TO MOTHERS! TO MOTHERS! BLOOD FOOD! TO MOTHERS!

Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. AVERILL and J. M. MILLS. jan26 wt-wly

## MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, June 5, in Newport, by Rev. Wm. Melh. Abbott, C. M. ABBOTT, of Covington, and Miss MARY LOUISE WALLS, of Newport, Ky.  
At Frankfort, Ky., on the 29th inst., by Rev. Robt. Biner, Mr. H. CLAY DILTS, of Cynthia, and Miss ESTHER W. WARRICK, daughter of Augustus Bester, of Frankfort.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Oldham county, on the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Whipple, Mr. N. W. WARRICK, of Texas, and Miss ANNE ESTILL, youngest daughter of the late Judge Estill.

## DIED.

On Friday, the 1st day of June, 1860, WM. TATE, second son of Jos. L. and Fannie Quilling, aged 2 years 4 months and 28 days.  
On the morning of the 6th inst., near Louisville, Emma, infant daughter of Mary E. and Rev. Stuart Robinson.

## L. &amp; F. &amp; L. &amp; F. RAILROAD.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run between Frankfort and Lexington, on Monday, June 4, to Lexington, June 9, (both days inclusive), leaving Frankfort at 7:30 A. M., and arriving at Lexington at 8:40. Returning will leave Lexington at 4:55 P. M., and arrive at Frankfort at 6:40.  
SAM. GILL, Superintendent.

## STOP THERE! HALL &amp; HARRIS keep the United States, formerly the

When you go to Louisville stop there.  
jcs 1y

## Public Sale.

I WILL offer for sale on Saturday the 9th day of June, at my premises, all of the finished and unfinished lumber belonging to Proctor Payne deceased.  
MRS. E. H. PAYNE, Administratrix.  
jcs wt-wtf

## POOLS! POOLS!!

POOLS for the Races at Lexington will be sold during the week, at Powell's Restaurant, commencing at 8½ o'clock. jcs 3t  
Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.  
ON and after Monday, May 14, 1860, trains will be run as follows:  
Trains going West at 7:05 A. M., and 3:15 P. M.  
Trains going East at 8:35 A. M., and 5:55 P. M.  
Chicago, leaving Jeffersonville at 3:30 P. M.  
The Afternoon Train makes connection via Jeffersonville, New Albany, and Ohio, and Mississippi roads for the West and South.  
The Nashville Trains leave Louisville at 5 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.—the latter train too late for our afternoon train.  
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.  
may18 wt-wtf

## United States Mails.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.  
May 16, 1860.  
PROPOSALS for conveying the mails of the United States from October 1, 1860, to June 30, 1862, on the following routes in the State of Kentucky, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of July 31, next, to be decided by August 1st following:  
9710 From Ashland to Stewart's Tunnel, 11 miles and back, six times a week.  
Leave Ashland daily, except Sunday, at 6 a. m.; arrive at Stewart's Tunnel at 9 a. m.; leave Stewart's Tunnel daily, except Sunday, at 12 m.; arrive at Ashland at 3 p. m.  
9711 From Bell's Trace, by New Hope, to Head of Bell's Trace, 25 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Bell's Trace Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Head of Bell's Trace at 6 p. m.; leave Head of Bell's Trace Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Bell's Trace by 6 p. m.  
9712 From Benton, by Waller's store, to Mayfield, 18 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Benton Saturday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Mayfield by 12 m.; leave Mayfield Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Benton by 5 p. m.  
9713 From Cadiz, by Donaldson, to Lineport, Tenn., 23 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Cadiz Wednesday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Lineport by 5 p. m.; leave Lineport Thursday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Cadiz by 6 p. m.  
Bids for two trips a week invited.  
9714 From Crittenden, by Gardnersville, to Falmouth, 20 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Crittenden Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Falmouth by 5 p. m.; leave Falmouth Friday at 10 a. m.; arrive at Crittenden by 4 p. m.  
Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.  
9715 From Hopkinsville, by Cerulean Springs, Wallonia, Rock Castle, Birmingham, Brianburg, Paducah, and Watson's, to Paducah, 55 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Hopkinsville Monday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Paducah next day at 8 a. m.; leave Paducah Wednesday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Hopkinsville next day at 8 p. m.  
Bids invited to end at Paducah.  
9716 From Hopkinsville, by Middlesboro, Mintonville, and Adams's Mills, to Sonerset, 35 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Hopkinsville Wednesday at 12 m.; arrive at Sonerset next day at 6 p. m.; leave Sonerset Tuesday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Hopkinsville next day at 10 a. m.  
Bids invited to commence route at Middlesboro, and also to end at Adams's Mills.  
9717 From John Word's, in Knox county, to Bush's store, 35 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Word's Tuesday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Bush's store by 6 p. m.; leave Bush's store Monday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Word's by 6 p. m.  
9718 From Lebanon, by Bradfordsville, Liberty, Poplar Hill, and Adams's Mills, to Sonerset, 60 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Lebanon Tuesday at 12 m.; arrive at Sonerset next day at 6 p. m.; leave Sonerset Monday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Lebanon next day at 11 a. m.  
Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.  
9719 From Louisville, by Falls of Harrod and Gosholt, to Tippecanoe, (local), in Oldham county, 17 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Louisville Tuesday at 4 p. m.; arrive at Tippecanoe by 9 a. m.; leave Tippecanoe Monday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Louisville by 4 p. m.  
Bids for two trips a week invited.  
9720 From Madisonville, by Clyde, to Morganfield, 40 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Madisonville Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Morganfield by 8 p. m.; leave Morganfield Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Madisonville by 8 p. m.  
9721 From Madisonville, by Nelo and Providence, to Caseyville, 43 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Madisonville Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Caseyville by 8 p. m.; leave Caseyville Monday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Madisonville by 8 p. m.  
Bids for three and also for six trips a week invited.  
9722 From Mayfield, by Depot, Felician, Middle Ground, and Lodge, to Hickman, 40 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Mayfield Thursday at 5 a. m.; arrive at Hickman by 7 p. m.; leave Hickman Friday at 5 a. m.; arrive at Mayfield by 7 p. m.  
Bids for three and also for six trips a week invited.  
9723 From Mayfield, by Bordsville, to Paris, Tenn., 40 miles and back, three times a week.  
Leave Mayfield Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Paris by 7 p. m.; leave Paris Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Mayfield by 7 p. m.  
Bidders will state the names of the intermediate post offices they intend to supply.  
9724 From Morganfield, by Gum Grove, to Caseyville, 35 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Morganfield Saturday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Caseyville by 11 a. m.; leave Caseyville Saturday at 12 m.; arrive at Morganfield by 4 p. m.; Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.  
9725 From Murray, by Leander, to Felician, 30 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Murray Thursday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Felician by 6 p. m.; leave Felician Wednesday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Murray by 6 p. m.  
Bids for three trips a week invited.  
9726 From Murray, by Bordsville, Dukedom, and Felician, to Hickman, 60 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Murray Tuesday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Hickman next day at 12 m.; leave Hickman Wednesday at 9 p. m.; arrive at Murray next day at 12 m.  
Bids for three trips a week invited.  
9727 From New Liberty, to Ghent, 14 miles and back, three times a week.  
Leave New Liberty Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Ghent by 4 p. m.; leave Ghent Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m.; arrive at New Liberty by 10 p. m.; Bids for six trips a week invited.  
9728 From Paducah, by Woodville and Hazlewood, to Blainville, 36 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Paducah Tuesday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Blainville by 6 p. m.; leave Blainville Monday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Paducah by 6 p. m.  
Bids for two trips a week invited.  
9729 From Paris, by Flat Rock and Sharpburg, to Owensville, 33 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Paris Monday at 11 a. m.; arrive at Owensville next day at 8 a. m.; leave Owensville Tuesday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Paris by 7 p. m.  
Bids for three and also for six trips a week invited.  
9730 From Providence, by Clyde, to Vanderburgh, 12 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Providence Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Vanderburgh by 12 m.; leave Vanderburgh Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Providence by 7 p. m.  
9731 From Somerset, by Sublimity and Rockholds, to Whiter, 47 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Somerset Thursday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Whiter by 12 m.; next day at 12 m.; leave Whiter C. H. Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Somerset next day at 7 p. m.  
9732 From Springfield, by Marion, (local), and Dallasburg, to New Liberty, 15 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Springfield Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at New Liberty by 12 m.; leave New Liberty Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Springfield by 6 p. m.  
Bids for two and also for three trips a week invited.  
9733 From Sublimity to Linden, 15 miles and back, once a week.  
Bidders will state the distance, and give schedule of the days and hours of departures and arrivals.  
9734 From Wise C. H., Va., by Willow Lick and Head of Fork, to John Sturgill's, Ky., 25 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Sturgill's Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Wise C. H. by 6 p. m.; leave Wise C. H. Thursday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Sturgill's by 6 p. m.  
9735 From Elizabethtown, by Stephensburg, Big Clifty, and Grayson's Springs, to Litchfield, 30 miles and back, three times a week.  
Leave Elizabethtown Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Litchfield by 6 p. m.; leave Litchfield Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Elizabethtown by 6 p. m.  
Bids invited for service twice a week only.  
9736 From Litchfield, by Caneyville, Welch's Creek, Morgantown, Martin's Spring, Berry's Lick, and Rabbitville, to Russellville, 65 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Litchfield Wednesday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Russellville next day at 6 p. m.; leave Russellville Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Litchfield next day at 6 p. m.

## Circular.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, LOUISVILLE, June 4, 1860.

It is desired, during the ensuing summer and autumn, to hold one or more camps of instruction for the companies of the State Guard. As there is not now a military fund applicable to the purpose, the attendance must necessarily be limited to those companies whose members are willing to defray their own expenses, both for transportation and subsistence. It is proposed to hold the first camp in the vicinity of Louisville, beginning about the 15th of July, and continuing from four to six days. The Captains of companies desiring to participate in these camps, as soon as practicable, whether or not their companies are willing to attend on the conditions mentioned, and if they can be present, they will receive as nearly as



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

## Democratic Meeting in Newcastle.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy, held at the court-house, in Newcastle, Ky., on the 4th of June, 1860, (being county court day,) on motion, A. Robbins was appointed Chairman, and A. T. Montague Secretary.

On motion, a committee was appointed consisting of J. W. Pearce, J. P. Sparks, and Benj. Spurgeon, to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were reported:

**WHEREAS**, In the memorable struggle of 1850, by the combined action of Southern Whigs and National Democrats, under the lead of the old patriot Clay and young statesman Douglas, we succeeded then, in opposition to Northern Abolitionists and Southern disunionists, in restoring peace and equality of rights to both the States and Territories of this Union; and

**WHEREAS**, In 1854, by the united support of the same parties North and South, the country was blessed by the passage of an act known as the "Kansas-Nebraska bill," which was an endorsement of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and which was then (as now) understood by the Democracy of Kentucky to be non-interfering with Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, and District of Columbia; and by non intervention, we understand that Congress was to pass no law upon the subject of slavery, or of any other domestic relations of the Territories, either establishing, prohibiting, or protecting; but was to leave the people thereof perfectly free to manage and control their own domestic relations in any proper manner they might think proper, subject to the Constitution of the United States; and if any one was aggrieved with the action of said Territorial Legislature, their redress was in the local courts, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States; and that it was the action of the Territorial Legislature that was to be submitted to the Courts, and not the powers or duties of Congress; therefore

**Resolved**, That the National Democracy of Henry county, in meeting assembled, are still willing and desirous of abiding by the legislation of 1850 and '54, which has secured to the citizens of the South rights which they have been deprived for the last thirty years, and territory which they never could have had a chance of populating with their slaves, under the "restriction" of 1820.

**Resolved**, That the Delegates from this State to the Baltimore Convention will only reflect the sentiment and desire of the Democracy of this county, by availing in securing a Platform of principles in keeping with the views expressed in the preamble and resolutions above, and that the acceptance by the Convention of such a Platform of principles would, beyond all doubt, entitle the nomination to the statesman who has rendered more service to his country than any man now living of his age, to-wit: Stephen A. Douglas.

**Resolved**, That we find language inadequate to express the gratitude we owe to the Northern Democratic friends, for the bold, manly, and resolute determination exhibited by them in resisting the unjust demands made by Southern disunionists at the Charleston Convention; and we hope and believe the day not far distant, when all true patriots and lovers of the Constitution and Union of State may unite in one common bond, and drive the spirit of disunion and sectionalism from the glorious inheritance of a government handed down by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Clay, and now so ably maintained and defended by the distinguished Democratic Senator of Illinois.

**Resolved**, That the demands made by Southern delegates at Charleston, in requiring the nomination of said Convention to receive a two-thirds vote of the whole number of delegates (when upwards of fifty had succeeded), clearly indicates to our minds the cause of this change (of Democratic principles) to be mere hatred and envy of a few radical politicians toward one man; and, if the acceptance of a two-thirds vote of the number of delegates present was right and proper in 1848, we can see no just cause why it should not be so in 1860.

**Resolved**, That L. D. Owen, who has just received the nomination for Sheriff, is entitled to the support of the Democracy of this county.

A. ROBBINS, Ch'n.

L. P. MONTAGUE, Sec'y.

## Democratic Meeting in Spencer.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Spencer county, held at the court-house in Taylorsville, on Monday, the 4th of June, 1860, it being county court day, on motion, J. B. Spencer was called to the chair; and after a brief explanation of the object of the meeting, Col. Geo. R. Welling was appointed secretary of the meeting; whereupon the chairman appointed Blewford Cooper, Major Holloway, Jas. M. Tichenor, James Garrett, and George Stone a committee to prepare resolutions, and after a brief address, the committee returned with the following resolutions:

**Resolved**, That we deeply regret the rupture of the Democratic Convention which was held at Charleston in April last. That we in strong terms disapprove the course pursued by that portion of the delegates who seceded from said convention, and who still persist in their efforts to break up the party, and to inaugurate the Democratic party, as well as to endanger the perpetuity and safety of this Union, by holding their convention at Richmond, and thus coalescing with the Black Republicanism of the North.

**Resolved**, That, in our opinion, Stephen A. Douglas is a strong, sound, and national Democrat, the most available man, and the one for the many good and true men of our party whose qualifications and merit we do not doubt, yet the safety of our republic, the perpetuity of the confederacy, as well as the principles and prosperity of the Democratic party (which is conceded to be the only national party) requires that we should select such a standard-bearer as Stephen A. Douglas, for success.

**Resolved**, That although we hereby express our preference in the foregoing resolutions, we pledge ourselves that we will support the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, to take place on the 18th of this month, let him be whom he may.

**Resolved**, That Stephen A. Douglas is the first choice of the Democracy of Spencer county for President of the United States.

JONATHAN DAVIS, Chairman.

Geo. R. Welling, Secretary.

## Democratic Meeting in Campbell.

At a large and well attended meeting of the Democracy of Campbell county, at the court-house in Alexandria, on Monday, June 4th, on motion of E. D. Southgate, Esq., Hon. F. A. Boyd was called to the Chair and Gus Artzman chosen Secretary.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Messrs. E. D. Southgate, J. M. McArthur, T. W. W. DeCourcy and J. H. Nelson, who reported the following:

**Resolved**, That Stephen A. Douglas, having received a clear majority of the votes at Charleston, in our opinion, and according to precedent, is entitled to the nomination for the Presidency at Baltimore.

**Resolved**, That the Kentucky delegates are relieved from further support of Mr. Guthrie, and will best represent the people of Kentucky by using all honorable means to secure the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas in the Baltimore Convention.

**Resolved**, That we are in favor of the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, and that to persist in the advocacy for a slave code will destroy the nationality of the Democratic party.

**Resolved**, That we endorse the course pursued by Col. H. D. If we had the majority report and resolutions in voting for the majority report and resolutions.

**Resolved**, That the Cincinnati Enquirer and Louisville Democrat reflect entirely the political sentiments of the Democracy of Campbell county.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and, in addition to the above, the Chairman offered the following, which was also unanimously adopted, viz:

**Resolved**, That "disunion" is a word which should never be spoken, even in a whisper, and that the Democracy of Campbell county will

never support a man for office, who, directly or indirectly, advocates a dissolution of the Union, and we regard all such as traitors to the country. On motion, adjourned.

F. A. BOYD, Chairman.

Gus ARTSMAN, Secretary.

## Democratic Meeting in Graves.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Graves county, held at the Court-house in Middlesboro, on Monday, June 4th, on motion, Dr. Henry N. Coulter was called to the Chair, and A. R. Boon appointed Secretary.

After Dr. Coulter had briefly explained the object of the meeting, Hon. R. K. Williams was loudly called for, and responded to the call in a most elegant and conservative speech, to which the large crowd present listened with the most profound interest. The Judge gave an accurate and succinct account of the action of the Kentucky delegation in the late Charleston Convention, and no doubt convinced all fair minded men that the delegates to the Convention from Kentucky were actuated by high and patriotic motives in staying in the Convention to the "bitter end."

His speech, to say the least of it, was a most masterly and eloquent vindication of the conduct of our delegates to said Convention. After Judge Williams had concluded, Col. George H. Morrow, being present, was called for, and responded in a short, but comprehensive speech, giving an account of his stewardship as a delegate to said Convention from the First Congressional District. All present were no doubt convinced that the Col. was deeply imbued with the principles of the party and felt much interest for its success. And as an evidence that his speech met the approbation of the citizens, he was loudly and heartily applauded during its delivery.

After Col. Morrow concluded, J. H. Eaker, Esq., offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That we cordially approve the conservative course of our delegates to the Charleston Convention.

**Resolved**, That these proceedings be published in the Paducah Herald, and that the other Democratic papers of the State be requested to copy the same.

R. M. Harding, Esq., then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

**Resolved**, That the people of Graves county are anxious that Hon. R. K. Williams, delegate for the State at large to Charleston, should attend the meeting of the National Democratic Convention which is to assemble at Baltimore on the 18th of June, believing that his patriotic motives and wise counsels will be of great service to the party and the country in said convention, and we here request him to attend the same.

**Resolved**, That the meeting adjourn.

H. N. COULTER, Chairman.

A. R. BOON, Secretary.

## The Covode Committee and Tehuantepec.

No better evidence of the unworthy spirit that animates the Covode Committee, and of the purely personal and spiteful aim of its labors, could be desired than is presented in the examination of Mr. Ellwood Fisher, and his testimony in regard to the Sloop grant of the Tehuantepec route.

The evidence of this witness, which has been so much paraded as a dan notary to the administration of Mr. Buchanan, has been completely refuted by the very documents and official instructions which he cited. His citation before the committee, and the importance given to his testimony, prove the scheme of that body to be to hunt up every disappointed speculator and politician, and set forth, in an official form, under the sanction of a Congressional committee, the pourings of his spite against those who have refused to serve his purposes and forward his views. The facts in regard to Mr. Ellwood Fisher and the Sloop Tehuantepec grant are these:—Mr. Fisher was the appointee of Sloc as one of the trustees of the old La Steamship mail contract line to Havana and Aspinwall, out of which Sloc obtained a live stock of the limited means for pushing out other contract speculations. With this capital he determined to make a bold push for the Tehuantepec grant.

Proceeding to Mexico, he succeeded in making a bargain by which he obtained the grant, coupled with the condition of a cash payment of \$500,000 to the Mexican government. To raise this money Sloc drew bills on his house in New Orleans, which imaginary firm consisted of himself alone, and gave them to a British merchant in Mexico, with the grant as collateral, and with power to sell the same in case the bills were not paid. Under these conditions Falcoumet paid the \$500,000 to the Mexican government, and Sloc went to New Orleans for the purpose of negotiating the redemption of the grant from Falcoumet by the payment of the bills drawn for the sum advanced. There he endeavored to carry out this object by parting with only a small interest in the grant; but this scheme failed, and the bills were all protested for non-payment. Falcoumet never received a dollar of the money he advanced, and he left himself with nothing but the grant in the market for sale. It was purchased by Mr. Hargrove of Mexico, who endeavored in good faith to form a company to carry out the work. Sloc still claimed to hold the grant, and got up a company also, and an effort was made to get English capital into the concern. This scheme also failed, and Sloc claimed that he had been cheated out of everything. In all the proceedings Mr. Fisher was engaged from the beginning, and he wonderfully irate with the administration for having instructed our Minister in Mexico to do whatever could be properly done by him towards having a route so important to American interests opened at an early day.—N. Y. Herald.

**MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT CINCINNATI**—A man named Crawley, a school teacher, when returning home from Pike County, Ohio, Cincinnati, on Wednesday night, was stabbed in the right side by some unknown person, and died a few minutes afterwards. He was in company at the time with two females, who say they have no idea who inflicted the wound. Just after passing the corner of Hunt street he suddenly exclaimed, "I am stabbed," and fell upon the sidewalk, and expired almost immediately.

A tall man, with a dark moustache and a goat, was seen in the neighborhood a few moments previous, to whom suspicion attaches, but as he was nowhere to be seen when the police arrived on the spot, he was of course not arrested.

The wound is quite small, though evidently deep, and appears to have been made with a dirk knife, or a similar weapon, as a small amount of blood is sometimes found upon the person of courtesans who happen to fall into the hands of the police.

**AN AWFUL WARNING**—The Baltimore Clipper of June 1st has the following:

We heard yesterday from an entirely satisfactory responsible source, the particulars of an occurrence which can only be looked upon as an instance of Divine rebuke for taking the name of the Almighty in justification of a falsehood.—We refrain from mentioning names through consideration of the parties, who are respectable persons, residing in the southwestern section of the city. It appears that a few days since the aunt of a young girl, about eighteen years of age, accused her of having been guilty of some misdeed, which she positively denied, and on being again accused, she called upon God to strike her blind if she was not telling the truth. In a moment after, according to her own statement, a film seemed to pass before her eyes, and in the course of five or six minutes she was totally blind and continued sightless ever since. The afflicted victim of her own impiety confessed that she had called upon her Maker to justify her in what was a falsehood.

**HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS**—An item for the Yellow Fever Scribbles.—Several of our exchanges published an extract from some lying New Orleans correspondent (we mean lying correspondents from New Orleans) that yellow fever had made its appearance in this city.

We wish our exchanges could publish, as a set off to this mendacious statement, the fact, officially and reliably recorded, that on Wednesday, the 30th of May, there was not a single interment of any one who died in the city, in six of the cemeteries, and at all of these only two dead bodies were seen, these being found in the Charity Hospital. Will not the journals of our own and other States make a note of this?—New Orleans True Delta, 3d.

# COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, June 7th, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Fowler's heirs v. Baker, Caldwell; affirmed. Moody v. Coyle, Madison; affirmed. Lotspiech v. White's adm'r, Hopkins; affirmed. Commonwealth v. Bardstown & G. R. T. P. R. Co., Hart; affirmed. Moore v. Adams, Madison; reversed. Davidson v. Naylor et al, Garrard; cross appeal granted.

Nunnally v. White's ex'or, Madison; cross appeal granted. Jones v. Rice, Bath; rule of last term made absolute. Toggle v. Gilbert, Garrard; plea and response filed. Jones v. Hinton, Garrard; death of appellee suggested. Marr v. Prather, Fulton; revived against Brevard, adm'r of Marr.

ORDERS.

Harris v. Price, Madison; affirmed. Henderson v. Sanders et al, Madison; affirmed. Arvine v. Embrey, Madison; affirmed. Williams v. English, Madison; affirmed. Sharp v. Osburn, Estill; affirmed. Moore's adm'r v. Moore, Estill; affirmed. Davidson v. Naylor, Garrard; affirmed. Robinson v. Bright's ex'or, Garrard; affirmed. Kemper v. Jones, Garrard; reversed.

Speed & Worthington v. Crawford, Jefferson; argument concluded by Worthington for appellants. FRIDAY, June 8th, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Newton v. West, Madison; reversed. Sharp v. Osburn, Estill; reversed. Comth v. Adams, Bath; reversed. Balmger v. Mullins, Mercer; affirmed. Williams v. English, Madison; affirmed. Davidson v. Naylor et al, Garrard; affirmed. Moore's adm'r, &c., v. Moore, Estill; reversed.

ORDERS.

Gardner v. Gardner's heirs, Graves; abated by death of Lewis Gardner, and continued. Baker v. Smith et al, Palaski; warning order. Smith & Carter v. Dishman, Knox; motion for cross appeal.

Morgan et al v. Gooch et al, Lincoln; motion by appellee to dismiss. Dadds v. Combs et al, Garrard; affirmed. Merritt v. Prie et al, Garrard. Brown v. Toulinson, Garrard; affirmed. Morgan et al v. Gooch et al, Lincoln; affirmed. Myers' heirs v. Trustees of Stanford, Lincoln; affirmed. Jones v. Lyon, Lincoln; affirmed. Clarke v. Comth, Bullitt; were submitted on briefs.

Hall & Co. v. Renfro, Knox; argued by A. A. Burton for appellant, and M. L. Rice for appellee. Smith & Carter v. Dishman, Knox; argued by Harlan for appellants.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CHADBOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Commonwealth v. Appeal from Breckinridge vs. Perigo, Circuit Court.

The indictment charges that the defendant suffered certain named persons "to play in a house or on premises in the county aforesaid, then in the occupation and under the control of the said Perigo, a game of cards, at which game of cards, played as aforesaid, money or property was won and lost."

This indictment was held insufficient upon demurrer.

The court per Duval, Judge, held—That it is a well settled rule that an indictment must set forth the offense with such certainty as to apprise the defendant of the nature of the accusation upon which he is to be tried, and to constitute a bar to any subsequent proceeding for the same offense.

Tested by this rule, the indictment is obviously defective.

Whether the defendant was to be tried for suffering gaming in his house, or for suffering gaming on premises elsewhere in the county—or, whether it was for suffering a game upon which money was won and lost, or upon which property was won and lost, the defendant could not learn from anything contained in the indictment, and could not therefore be presumed to have been able to prepare a defense against so uncertain an accusation. Nor would a conviction for suffering a game for money to be played in his house have constituted a bar to a subsequent indictment for suffering a game for property to be played elsewhere on his premises.

Judgment affirmed.

Underwood vs. Appeal from Carter vs. Commonwealth, Circuit Court.

This was a prosecution for a misdemeanor of which the appellant was found guilty, and adjudged to pay a fine of fifty dollars. From this judgment, which was rendered on the 10th April, 1860, he has appealed to this Court.

Sites, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court—

The first question presented is, whether the case is within our jurisdiction.

As the law stood prior to the enactment of March, 1850, which took effect from its passage, no doubt could be entertained as to the power of this Court to review the judgment.

The act of '57 and '58 (1st vol. Statutes of Rev. Stat. 361) expressly provided that the Court of Appeals should have jurisdiction over judgments in penal actions and prosecutions, where the fine was fifty dollars or over that amount.

But the act of March, 1860, (Sess. Acts, page 92.) materially changes the previous law in regard to cases of this character. It provides as follows:

"That the Court of Appeals shall have appellate jurisdiction in all prosecutions for misdemeanors, except where the only punishment is either a fine of fifty dollars, or not exceeding thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment, not exceeding the amounts above specified."

From the classes of cases mentioned in the exception this Court is excluded. And as the only punishment inflicted here is a fine of fifty dollars, and this case is within one of the excepted classes, it follows that this Court cannot revise the judgment for want of jurisdiction.

Wherefore, the appeal is dismissed.

CAUTION.

The following act having been passed at the last session of the Legislature of Georgia, our business, on and after June 1st, 1861, will be carried out at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

AN ACT to repeal all laws, and parts of laws, authorizing Lotteries in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly of Georgia do enact: That from and after the first day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty, all laws and parts of laws authorizing Lotteries in the State of Georgia, or the vending of Lottery Tickets in said State, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved by the Governor, Dec 11, 1858.

Therefore, all Lotteries pretending to be drawn in the State of Georgia, after that date, must be illegal, and a fraud upon the public.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Owners and Managers of the Delaware, Missouri, and Kentucky State Lotteries. Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri. 3d 2t

# HEARTRENDING OCCURRENCE.

We mentioned yesterday that a gentleman named Allen—whose Christian name we misstated—had been Frank instead of John—was killed by lightning in the vicinity of Shelbyville, on Wednesday morning. We yesterday heard of another painful casualty, which occurred within a few rods of the place where Mr. Allen met his death. Four young ladies, who were returning in a carriage from a school examination at Shelbyville, were overtaken by the storm. They were of course much frightened, and two of them—Miss Owen and Miss Gregory—jumped from the carriage for the purpose of seeking some shelter from the unfriendly elements, but had scarcely touched the ground, when they were prostrated by a death-dealing bolt of electricity, killing Miss Owen instantly, and injuring Miss Gregory very seriously. The other young ladies, as well as the driver of the carriage, escaped uninjured.

Louisville Courier.

# JOHN BONER.

(SUCCESSOR TO PETER SMITH.)

Importer and Dealer in

FANCY GOODS, TOYS,

CHINA, BASKETS,

Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.

No. 36 Fifth Street,

Second door East of Walnut St.,

april 10 t-wd-wf CINCINNATI, O.

# Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that EDMUND LANE, who stands indicted in the Case Circuit Court for the murder of Constantine Curtis, and JESSE DAVIS, also indicted in same court for the murder of Collins Gray, have each broken jail, escaped from custody, and are now going at large;

I, therefore, I BERNARD MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each, for the apprehension of the said Lane and Davis, and their delivery to the jailer of Casey county within one year from the date hereof.

And I further declare, that I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MOSKOW, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.

Edmund Lane is about 24 years old; of slender form; dark hair and eyes about 19 inches high; speaks rather slowly; illiterate, and not much inclined to converse; had when he escaped a few whiskers upon his face, and chin, and lived in Casey county, Kentucky.

Jesse Davis is about 19 years old; has light complexion, and blue eyes; is about 5 feet 10 inches high; rather heavy but not fleshy; illiterate; speaks quickly, and is rather inclined to talk; resided in Russell county, Ky., until a few weeks ago.

md 24 t-wd-wf

# Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that A. J. LAWS did kill and murder Hugh Kinkaid, in the county of Butler, has fled from justice, and is now going at large;

I, therefore, I BERNARD MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Dollars, for the apprehension of said A. J. LAWS, and his delivery to the jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

And I further declare, that I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 29th day of May, A. D. 1860, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

THO. B. MOSKOW, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

# STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Insurance Com'y.

On the 1st day of January, 1860,

Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

FIRST. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the **Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company**, and is located Branch in New York, 56 Wall and 39 and 61 Pine Street.

SECOND. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is \$1,000,000. The amount of its capital stock paid up is \$435,000. With surplus and reserved funds \$570,375 00.

THIRD. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand..... \$14,018 38  
2. Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unimproved real estate worth more than the amount of the mortgage, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying..... 588,300 00  
3. Debts due the company, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying..... 588,300 00  
4. Debts due the company for premiums..... 50,000 00  
5. The bonds and stocks owned by the co., per vouchers accompanying, well secured, and the rate of interest thereon to-wit:—  
21. City stock of Buffalo..... \$40,000 00  
22. City stock of Rochester..... 13,000 00  
23. City stock of Troy..... 35,000 00  
Total..... 258,000 00  
7. All other securities—none.

Total assets of the company in U. S. \$777,316 36

FOURTH. LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities due or not due, to Banks and other creditors—none.  
2. Losses adjusted and due—none.  
3. Losses adjusted and not due—none.  
4. Losses unadjusted—resisted..... \$16,500 00  
5. Losses unadjusted, waiting for the proof..... 35,877 00  
6. All other claims against the co.—none

STATE OF NEW YORK.

County of New York, ss. Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the lawful owner of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars of actual cash capital invested in stocks and Bonds, of actual cash capital invested in real estate, worth from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent. more than the amount of the mortgage, and that none of the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or compromised, by said company; and that he is the above described officer of the said Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner of Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 31st day of February, A. D. 1860.

DAN SEIXAS, Commissioner for Kentucky in New York.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,

Frankfort, Ky. 7, 1860.

I hereby certify that



